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With all these defects the book is hardly one to be recommended to the young student. It would almost be better for him to hunt up the time-honored 'Grundriss.'

J. P. McM.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES.

THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE American Pomological Society held its twenty-eighth biennial meeting at Boston on September 10, 11 and 12. Among the papers on the program were, in addition to the address of the president, Professor Charles Watrous, of Des Moines, Ia., the following:

DR. L. H. BAILEY, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.: 'The Attitude of the Schools to Country Life.'

MR. J. HORACE MCFARLAND, Harrisburg, Pa.: 'Fruit Gardens, what they are and what they are for.'

PROFESSOR S. B. GREEN, St. Anthony Falls, Minnesota: 'Hardy Fruit Gardens.'

PROFESSOR E. J. WICKSON, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.: 'Fruit Gardens of the Pacific Coast.'

MR. G. HAROLD POWELL, pomologist in charge fruit storage investigations, U. S. Department of Agriculture: 'Relation of Cold Storage to Commercial Orchardling.'

DR. C. L. MARLATT, first assistant entomologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture: 'The San Jose Scale in the Orient.' (Illustrated.)

HON. W. A. MCKINNON, chief of Fruit Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada: 'Fruit Inspection and the Export Trade.'

MR. GEO. T. POWELL, Ghent, N. Y.: 'Should the Commercial Grower Plant Varieties of High Quality?'

DR. W. D. BIGELOW, acting chief, Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture: 'Pure Food Legislation and its Relation to the Fruit Grower.'

PROFESSOR F. W. TAYLOR, chief, Department of Horticulture, St. Louis, Mo.: 'Pomology at the St. Louis World's Fair.'

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BAHAMAS VS. TORTUGAS AS A STATION FOR RESEARCH IN MARINE ZOOLOGY.

FROM June 4 to July 27 the writer was in charge of an expedition of the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences which

had for its object the study of the coral reefs and marine zoology of the Bahamas. The writer had already enjoyed the privilege of studying the marine zoology of the Bahamas during the winter months while acting as assistant to Dr. Alexander Agassiz upon the *Wild Duck* expedition of 1892-93.

Having now seen the conditions in the Bahamas in summer as well as in winter, the writer feels justified in drawing a comparison between this region and that of the Tortugas in reference to their comparative advantages as stations for the establishment of a laboratory for research in marine zoology.

Nassau, the capital of the Bahamas, is a clean, healthful city attractively situated upon hills of *æolian* rock and possessed of a good harbor.

The social conditions commonly found in English colonies are here well developed, and one meets with gracious treatment both from the government officials and from the residents of the islands. It is certain that were a laboratory for research in marine biology to be established in the Bahamas, under good auspices, the community would extend a cordial welcome to the investigators and render their sojourn in the colony pleasant in every way.

The harbor of Nassau is a long, narrow trough bordered on the south by the island of New Providence and on the north by Hog and Rose islands. A very strong tidal current sets through it, flowing eastward with the flood and westward with the ebb-tide, the current being of such strength that it is necessary only to anchor in the tide-way and throw over a tow-net in order to make a surface haul under ideal conditions. This is an advantage possessed by but few localities and would enable a laboratory to supply itself with a practically continuous surface haul.

Unfortunately, however, the surface hauls are very poor in comparison with those from the Tortugas. The prevailing winds in the Bahamas during the summer are from an easterly direction, and these drive the surface water into Nassau harbor from over the shallow flats which extend for about seventy-five miles between New Providence and Eleuthera